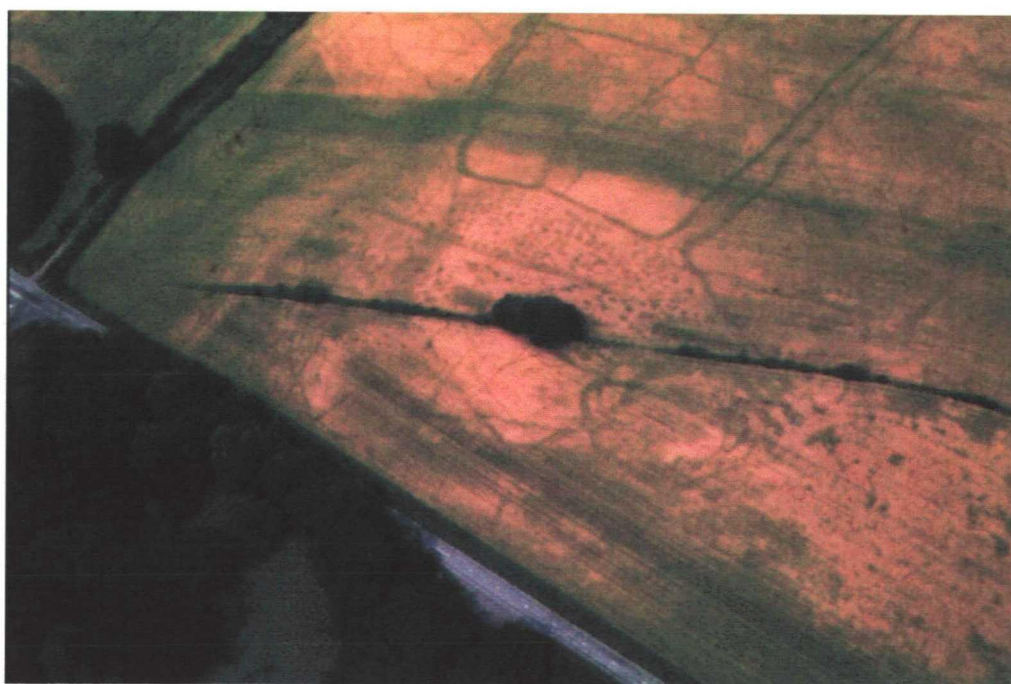


NYCC HER	
SNY	905
ENY	650
CNY	2040
Parish	
Rec'd	09/12/1997



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
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Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff Water Pipeline

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

October 1997

CLIENT

Yorkshire Water Services Ltd.

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Archaeological Services WYAS
14 St John s North Wakefield WF1 3QA

WYAS R523 1st November 1997

Cropmarks
Catalogue No 69

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***Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff Water Pipeline
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

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Acknowledgements

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Kirkhamgate to Brayton Water Pipeline

Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This study was carried out in December 1995 on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Limited in advance of the new water pipeline construction part of the drought relief programme. The pipeline route under the direction of contractors Mott MacDonald runs from Jaw Hill Reservoir (SE2926 2330) Kirkhamgate West Yorkshire to Brayton Barff near Thorpe Willoughby North Yorkshire (SE5842 3038). The pipeline route is a distance of c 35km and the aim of this study is to assess the available archaeological information within and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline corridor. The assessment involves a consideration of known and potential archaeological sites, their extents, forms, degree of preservation and susceptibility to the pipeline works within a 200m corridor centred on the proposed line. This study also aims to offer a practical strategy of further archaeological investigation for those sites affected by the proposed works.
- 1.2 The desk study included the collation of information held by both the North Yorkshire and the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Records, the West Yorkshire Archives Service and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Library. Further details of the sources consulted are provided in Section 3.

2 Methodology

- 2.1 The methodology for the detailed desk-top study of the proposed pipeline route has been laid down in the Sites and Monuments Record's specification (Appendix 1).
- 2.2 Sites were plotted in the first instance from the SMR base maps, archives and aerial photograph collections onto working base maps in order that their nature, location and proximity to the pipeline could be assessed. This involved transcribing sketch plots of cropmark and earthwork features, searches of the site record cards and township files, listed building records and aerial photograph collections.
- 2.3 Additional research was carried out at the Wakefield Planning Department, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Library in Leeds and at the West Yorkshire Archive Services office in Wakefield. Vertical aerial photographs were scrutinised and searches were conducted of local histories and journals for reports of past archaeological and serendipitous discoveries. Old maps, in particular the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and a number of archive maps, were also consulted for sites and place-names.

- 2 4 A walk-over survey along the whole of the proposed pipe line corridor was carried out between December 1995 and January 1996. The aim of the walk-over survey was to assess rapidly the status of the known sites to see if there were any extant remains that would be affected by the pipe trenching operations to detect any previously unrecognised sites with archaeological potential and to ascertain land use that might determine the nature of any further works proposed.

3 The Sources

- 3 1 The sources of archaeological information that might be consulted in a desk based study of this nature have recently been itemised by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1993). These sources generally correspond to those listed in the specification provided for the project by the Sites and Monuments Records (Appendix 1).

- 3 2 The aim of the desk-based study is to assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specific area. As such a study has only limited time to gather 'known' information the principal criterion for being 'known' is taken to be that the information has been deposited in the county Sites and Monuments Record. Consequently the amount of time spent gathering information was biased towards the examination of records held at the North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire SMRs.

- 3 3 *The sources in the Sites and Monuments Records*

- 3 3 1 *Township files*

Archaeological information is stored by township. Township files contain copies of evaluation reports, field inspections, journal off prints, relevant correspondence and details of Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

- 3 3 2 *Map based information*

The 1:10 000 base maps in the SMR plot areas of varying archaeological importance and significance, much of which is based upon aerial reconnaissance.

- 3 3 3 *Aerial Photographs*

Two forms of aerial photography have been used for archaeological purposes: vertical and oblique. The higher altitude vertical sequences, mainly produced by Meridian Airmaps Ltd in the 1960s and 1970s, provide almost comprehensive cover. These tend to be more useful for identifying sites manifested as earthworks, such as ridge and furrow, than for more subtle anomalies due to differential crop growth. Low level oblique photography is far more rewarding in identifying archaeological sites from cropmarks. The theory and limitations of the method have been discussed in detail elsewhere (e.g. Faull and Moorhouse 1981; Yarwood and Marriott 1984).

3 3 4 *Listed Buildings*

Listed buildings information is recorded by parish on a district basis. The written component takes the form of a number of district lists dealing with adjacent groups of parishes within that district (colloquially known as 'green backs'). The written component is supported by distribution maps at 1:10 000 scale (larger for town centres).

3 4 *Other Sources*

3 4 1 *Field and Place-names*

Field and place-names are important indicators of past activities in the landscape. Field-names in particular were originally given as descriptive names alluding to the natural landscape, the use it was put to, or its peculiarities. These only start to become commonly recorded in 13th-century charters. Many of these early names survive to be recorded on estate maps which can date from the 16th century, in the Tithe surveys of the mid-19th century, and even on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps. The principal source for interpreting place-names for this desk-study has been the *English Place-name Society* volumes for Yorkshire (Smith 1961).

3 4 2 *Historical maps*

The main purpose of consulting old maps is to locate potential archaeological sites, by gaining an insight into the layout of the past landscape, to correlate its spatial organisation with place-names and their possible meanings and the anomalies detected from aerial reconnaissance or other remote sensing methods of landscape survey. The principal sources are old estate maps, the various antiquaries' maps, tithe surveys, first edition Ordnance Survey and Enclosure maps. A list of all the maps consulted is provided at the end of the report.

3 4 3 *Journals and key works*

A number of local and period journals were searched for information pertaining to the study corridor. These included the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* and *The English Place-name Society*, as well as a number of regional histories, local village histories and pamphlets. Of particular value is *West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to 1500* (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). A full bibliography of all the cited sources is provided at the end of the report.

3 4 4 *Geological information*

All geological information has been taken from the Ordnance Survey's 'Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales)', which maps drift geology at a scale of 1:50 000.

4 Location, Topography and Geology (Fig 1)

- 4 1 The study area is a meandering linear corridor about 35km in length and 200m in width extending from Kirkhamgate in the west to Brayton Barff reservoir in the east
- 4 2 Geographically the study runs from Kirkhamgate to the west of Wakefield to the edge of the Vale of York at Thorpe Willoughby The geology of the corridor to the west of Ledston consists mainly of Coal Measures with a localised area of boulder clay sands and gravels to the south of Oulton Park Depositions of glacial/alluvial material are to be found centred along the route of the River Aire (O S 1962) To the east of Ledston the geology is essentially Magnesian Limestone with an area of Middle Permian Marl at Ledsham The Magnesian Limestone gives way to silts clays and sands to the east of Monk Fryston The open land along the corridor is used mainly for pasture and arable farming as well as some industrial activities

5 General Historical Background

5 1 The Prehistoric Period

- 5 1 1 Evidence for the prehistoric period in the general area of the corridor is not prolific and is represented by isolated finds ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age in date The majority of artefacts have been found near the River Calder In the Wakefield and Stanley areas these include flint implements dating from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic periods Other isolated finds include a Neolithic polished stone axe found to the south of Hollinhurst Wood near Great Preston The Bronze Age period is represented by two palstave axes discovered in the area south-east of Jaw Hill and a pygmy cup found north of Oulton Hall whilst beehive querns attest to Iron Age domestic activity in the Jaw Hill and Ouzlewell Green areas (Faull and Moorhouse 1981)
- 5 1 2 Material found in the actual study area is scarce Two Palaeolithic flint axes have been recovered from Lee Moor at the western edge of the corridor (Faull and Moorhouse 1981) whilst Mesolithic flints consisting of scrapers cores blades and microliths have been found at Brayton Barff (NY SMR9485) When ice dammed the Humber Gap in glacial times flooding the Vale of York to form the so called 'Lake Humber' Brayton Barff would have formed an island possibly providing an attractive habitat for prehistoric hunting/fishing and settlement (Faull and Moorhouse 1981)
- 5 1 3 The main evidence for Iron Age occupation is at Ledston where an excavation in 1976 produced evidence of hut circles storage pits granaries and enclosures (PRN 944 Catalogue no 65) It is possible that other cropmarks in the vicinity of this excavation and along the route of the pipeline are of prehistoric date but until these are investigated the date and function of these remain conjectural

5 2 *The Roman Period*

- 5 2 1 There is little documentary or archaeological evidence for the Roman period in the general area. Known sites include a possible villa at Snapethorpe near Wakefield, a native enclosure at Rothwell Haigh and the Roman fort and civilian settlement at Castleford (Faull 1981a). The principal Roman feature within the pipeline corridor is the Roman road to the east of Kippax, which runs in a north-south direction from Aberford to Castleford (Margary 1973). Artefacts which have been found are concentrated mainly in the western part of the corridor between Jaw Hill and the Roman road, consisting of single coins, coin hoards and coin making equipment (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The area around Lingwell Gate and immediately north-west and south-east has produced coin hoards and coin moulds dating from the 2nd-4th centuries (Walker 1934). It is possible that cropmarks in this vicinity may relate to this period but until further investigation takes place these must remain of unknown date and function (Catalogue no 8).
- 5 2 2 Further potential areas of Roman activity can be seen in place-names and field-names on maps and documents such as the field name 'Street Close Plantation' to the east of Selby Fork and north of Lumby Nurseries (O S 1850 sheet 220). This could indicate the route of a road since many names which include the word 'Street' relate to nearby Roman routes or roads (Faull and Moorhouse 1981).

5 3 *The Post-Roman and Saxon Periods*

- 5 3 1 Following the Roman withdrawal a number of independent kingdoms had emerged by the 5th century. The British Kingdom of Elmet is thought to have consisted of the areas covering both West and South Yorkshire with its major centre at Leeds (Faull 1981b). A sub division of Elmet which possibly originated in this period was known as 'Regio Loidis' thought to have extended from the area of Bingley eastwards towards Ledsham and the River Ouse, its southern boundary following the River Aire east of Leeds (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). It is near the River Aire at Swillington Bridge where the earthwork known as Grim's Ditch is believed to terminate. This linear earthwork consisting of bank and ditch follows the north-south line of Bullerthorpe Lane and is often interpreted as being part of a Dark Age earthwork system defending Elmet against the invading English (Faull 1981b). No artefacts for this period have been found but evidence for British occupation may possibly be revealed by the sites of holy wells. The custom of regarding water as sacred, especially wells, was seen as a British/Celtic practice rather than English (Faull 1981b). One such holy well is located at Temple Newsam immediately west of Grim's Ditch and Bullerthorpe Lane. With the introduction of Christianity many of the wells were dedicated to saints rather than pagan deities, one such well being St Swithin's well to the north east of Ouzlewell Green (O S 1854).

5 3 2 Archaeological material in the form of artefactual finds from the 7th century when the English annexed the kingdom of Elmet is also scarce. However two 7th-century annular brooches have been found close to the Roman road at Kippax and were possibly associated with a burial (Faull 1981b). Documentary sources such as the Domesday records suggest patterns of settlement in and around the study area prior to the Conquest. Anglo-Saxon vills such as Thorpe, Lofthouse, Carlton and Ledsham have all been recorded as having a hall by 1066 whilst vills at Kippax and Ledston possessed a mill by 1086 (Faull and Moorhouse 1981).

5 4 *The Medieval Period.*

5 4 1 During the middle ages the Ridings of Yorkshire were divided into Wapentakes and further sub-divided into townships and hamlets, all of which were units of administration. The Anglo-Saxon vills mentioned above (5 3) developed into medieval townships (Michelmores 1981). Changes of townships occurred through incorporation, decline, desertion or even amalgamation, such as was the case with Lofthouse and Carlton (O'Hare 1993).

5 4 2 An important part of the medieval landscape was woodland and parks, often protected by earthwork boundaries. Documents of the 11th century record ancient woodland situated to the east of Ardsley and at Rothwell, Swillington and Kippax, whilst Court Rolls in the 14th century provide evidence of woodland management, industrial activity and the physical features of Outwood. Outwood, although now cleared, once covered an extensive area in the northern part of Stanley township as well as part of Alverthorpe township (Moorhouse 1981).

5 4 3 The corridor area does not contain any major castles or monastic sites for this period, although Kippax is the site of a medieval ring-work-and-bailey castle and monastic documents record the existence of a 13th-century grange at Ledston belonging to the Priory of St John at Pontefract (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). Other medieval activity is suggested by surface finds of pottery in the vicinity of Field Lane, south east of Hambleton (Catalogue nos 94 6) and it is possible that some of the cropmarks recorded along the corridor are of medieval date.

5 5 *The Post-medieval Period.*

5 5 1 Post-medieval activity considerably affected the landscape, the major impact being the enclosure of open fields. Although enclosures began in the late medieval period they occurred mainly during the 18th and 19th centuries. Enclosures reshaped and changed the traditional patterns of agricultural activity with a new order of field systems and roads. Records of these new field patterns are to be found on Enclosure maps where available and on the mid-19th century 1st edition O.S. maps. Former field boundaries have been recorded where they survive in the form of banks noted during field visits or as cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs. Other post-medieval features

recorded in the report are listed buildings and monuments which also include milestones Parkland and gardens of estates have been catalogued with their associated features such as boundaries ponds and ice-house some of these parks are listed as areas of historic interest by English Heritage References to these buildings and parks are to be found in the Bibliography

5.6 *Industrial Sites*

- 5.6.1 Known industrial sites are confined mainly to the western part of the corridor between Jaw Hill and Kippax Coal or ironstone was often worked by means of bellpits whose remains are still visible as earthworks on many parts of the Coal Measures Some post medieval bellpits have been recorded at Hollinhurst Wood to the south of Great Preston Elsewhere field-names such as 'Coal Pit Close' situated to the north of Jaw Hill suggest areas of former industrial workings Small scale industrial activity recorded on the 1st edition O S maps show former sites of coal pits sandstone quarries and plaster pits in and around the study area The industrial activity however relates mainly to 19th and 20th century coal workings extensive areas have been landscaped after coal extraction from either colliery or open cast workings Routes of related mineral railway and tram lines have been recorded where they are in the path of the pipeline

6 Presentation of the Data

- 6.1 Information relating to the known and potential archaeological sites in the study corridor is presented in catalogue form in Section 7 along with accompanying distribution plots (Figs 2.6) The study has identified 104 sites and these are listed in approximate west to east order
- 6.2 Catalogue entries for each site provide initial summary information regarding the type of site its PRN and grid reference This is followed by summary information about the site Sites that have previously not been recognised by the SMR have been entered as '0' Unless a separate source is cited it should be taken that all information is derived from the West Yorkshire SMR Where information from the North Yorkshire SMR has been recorded the PRN number has the prefix of SMR
- 6.3 The catalogue does not contain specific details on the impact of the proposed pipeline or any recommended mitigation measures Given the 200m width of the study area and the relatively narrow pipeline corridor proposed the majority of the sites should not be affected A list of the sites possibly threatened by the pipeline is provided in Section 8

7 *Catalogue of Archaeological Sites (Figures 2-6)*

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites
 Kirkhamgate to **Brayton Barff**

W. YORKS
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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
1	Field-name The field name 'Coal Pit Close' to the south of Jaw Hill probably relates to industrial activity in the area (Wakefield City Archives 1785)	3421	SE292231
2	Field-name The field name 'Pit Close' north of the reservoir at Jaw Hill suggests industrial activity within the area (East Ardsley Enclosure Plan 1785) Pits of unknown date and function can be seen on aerial photographs in this area it is possible however that these features may be geological	3421	SE295236
3	Field-name The field name 'Smithy Ralph Fall' to the east of the reservoir at Jaw Hill could indicate industrial work in this vicinity (East Ardsley Enclosure Plan 1785)	3421	SE296234
4	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of linear ditches and possible pits of uncertain date and function are situated to the north east of Jaw Hill (Aerial photograph 44 22 93 57) It is possible that these features relate to modern farming practices or are geological in origin	4549	SE297238
5	Field-names 'Ancient Inclosures' are generally annotated on the East Ardsley enclosure plan of 1829 from Jaw Hill to East Ardsley However their precise location and nature is unknown		SE299239
6	Cropmark A vague cropmark of unknown date possibly representing part of a sub-rectangular enclosure is situated to the north of Woodhouse Hall Farm (Aerial photograph 44 22 94 93)	968	SE299243
7	Cropmarks A cropmark consisting of a sub rectangular enclosure of uncertain date is situated to the east of Coglands Wood and north of the M62 The feature is immediately north of the proposed pipeline (Aerial photograph 44 22 04 23)	4489	SE303243
8	Artefact find spot A large number of artefacts consisting of Roman coins coin moulds crucibles and funnels dating from the early 2nd mid 3rd century were found in the area of Lingwell Gate between 1607 and 1879 During the 19th century it was generally believed that the finds were evidence of forging activity rather than legitimate coinage (Wardell 1869) The exact location of the finds spot is unknown but the 1st edition 6" map indicates an area to the north of Lingwell Gate (O S 1854) It has been suggested that a Roman fort was situated within this area, the camp being near 'Thorp Super montem' and that the place name of Lingwell was derived from the fort entrenchments (Gibson 1722) A cropmark to the north east of this area could possibly be related to this conjectured fort (Catalogue no 9)	1915	SE31682582
9	Cropmark A cropmark consisting of a square enclosure and possible trackway to the south-west corner is of unknown date and situated to the north east of Lingwell Gate west of the motorway (Aerial photograph 42 32 25 08) It is possible that this feature could be associated with earthworks noted in the 18th century (Catalogue no 8) or related to the field-names east of the enclosure and adjacent to Castle Head Lane (Catalogue no 12)	4487	SE321258

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites
 Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff

No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
10	Wood/Pale The wood of Outwood was the extensive demesne wood of Wakefield Manor mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086 Documented in 13th century court rolls it covered most of the northern part of Stanley township and part of the township of Alverthorpe the Stanley township boundary possibly being the northern perimeter of the wood The entrances to the wood are preserved in the place-names of Carr Gate Lofthouse Gate and Lingwell Gate (Faull and Moorhouse 1981) It is possible that the pipeline will cut through the park pale/boundary enclosing the wood near Lingwell Gate	4630	SE322256
11	Roman Road A tentative Roman road its route supposedly running in a north east/south west direction from Lingwell Gate to Rothwell was thought to have been uncovered during building work at Carlton Bridge (Local Topographical Cutting Book n d)	2119	SE322256
12	Field-name The field names of 'Great Castel Head' and 'Little Castel Head' may indicate a former defensive site (Lofthouse with Carlton Tithe 1838) The fields are situated to the north of Castle Head Lane above Lingwell Beck A cropmark enclosure immediately to the west may be associated with this field name (Catalogue no 9) There is a likelihood of modern ground disturbance in this area due to the construction of the railway and motorway	4359	SE32352585
13	Railway site The route of a north south dismantled railway not recorded on the 1st edition O S map (O S 1854) and in disuse by 1970 (O S SE3226) will be cut by the pipeline at Lingwell Gate		SE324257
14	Fort/Moat The site of an earthwork of uncertain date but possibly a medieval farmstead is situated to the north of Castle Head Farm It is marked on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854) as a 'Roman Camp' and lies within the field named 'Moat Close' (Lofthouse with Carlton Tithe 1838) The field name possibly relates to the earthwork since it is depicted as a trapezoidal shaped moated enclosure with an outer bank on the Ordnance Survey map of 1932 Walker reported the earthwork to be rectangular in shape with rounded corners which dated to the Saxon period (Walker 1934) No datable evidence however was found during excavations carried out between 1882 and 1931 and a recent excavation prior to its destruction by the motorway reported tenuous buildings but no datable material apart from 13th and 14th-century pottery (Le Patourel 1973) It is possible that part of this earthwork survives in the embankment of the motorway	2283	SE32802595
15	Place-name The site of 'Summer House' annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854) is situated to the north of Lofthouse Gate		SE333252
16	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of curvilinear and linear features of unknown date and function are situated to the east of Lofthouse Hill and in the vicinity of the pipeline (Aerial photograph 44 32 35 55) The trackway to the immediate north of this field is shown as a tramroad on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854)	4499	SE336256

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
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 Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff

No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
17	Cropmarks A number of cropmarks consisting of trackways enclosures and field boundaries of unknown date are to be found to the west of Lee Moor (Aerial photograph 44 33 35 82) It is possible that these may extend into the pipeline route as cropmarks are also to be found to the north west of this site (Catalogue no 16)	4500	SE339252
18	Cropmarks Vague cropmarks representing a possible enclosure and field systems of unknown date are situated to the north and north west of Coney Warren Lane south of the M62 (Aerial photograph 44 32 45 26) The site of 'Lee Moor Sandstone Quarry' on the western edge of the cropmark area and a tramline (Catalogue no 22) to the immediate north of this site are annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854) It is probable that the quarry and cropmarks will be in the route of the pipeline corridor	4503	SE34232570
19	Place-name The place names of 'Coney Warren Cottages' and 'Coney Warren' (O S 1932) to the south of Lee Moor Bridge possibly indicate the site of a rabbit warren of unknown date		SE343257
20	Artefact find spot Two flint hand axes of palaeolithic date were found on Lee Moor to the south of the pipeline corridor	3813	SE345253
21	Railway site The route of a railway not recorded on the 1st edition O S map (O S 1854) and in disuse by 1970 (O S SE3226 SE3425) ran in a north-west direction immediately to the north of the M62 north of Lee Moor		SE340259
22	Railway site A mineral tramway annotated on the 1st edition 6" map ran south of Castle Head Farm at SE327257 immediately to the south of Castle Head Lane to Patrick Green south of Castle Gate Farm (O S 1854) The route of the tramway passes immediately to the north of the catalogued sites 16 and 18		SE342257
23	Industrial site The site of a 'coal pit' and a 'shaft' to the south-east of the coal pit are situated to the north of Bushey Cliffe Wood (O S 1854)		SE344266
24	Holy Well The site of 'Swithin's Well' possibly post-Roman in origin is situated to the south west of Swithin's Farm Another well also shown on the 1st edition O S map is c 100m south-east of Swithin's Well (O S 1854) A field visit in 1981 could not find any trace of the wells	1635	SE34402685
25	Field-name Field names 'Little Castle Gate Close' and 'Castlegate Green' contain a place name element which may relate to a former defensive site (Lofthouse with Carlton Tithe 1838) The fields are to the east of East Moor Beck and east of the pipeline corridor	4358	SE346260
26	Cropmarks Cropmarks possibly a modern drainage system are situated immediately west and north west of Royds Green Farm but are within an area of former open cast workings (Aerial photograph 44 32 56 28)	4506	SE352268

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
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 Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff

No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
27	Park and Gardens Ouhon Hall and its associated landscaped park and gardens developed after the enclosure act of 1809 the present park being achieved by 1854 Both the park and gardens have been designated Grade II* (English Heritage 1984) The Ordnance Survey map of 1908 defines the park's southern boundary to the immediate north of Pennington Lane Its western and eastern boundaries are confined by Royds Lane and the Wakefield to Oulton Road respectively and these boundaries may be cut by the pipeline in the areas west and east of the school situated on Pennington Lane The southern boundary of the graded park runs alongside the pipeline to the north of the school rather than the original boundary at Pennington Lane as defined on the O S map of 1908	3393	SE356268
28	Industrial site The site of a 'Sandstone Quarry' and 'Sand Pit' annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854) are situated to the east of the lane leading from Cheesecake Farm to Oulton Farm The pipeline will pass through this area of industrial workings		SE362271
29	Industrial site The site of a 'Sandstone Quarry' depicted on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1854) is situated to the west of Clumpcliffe		SE366270
30	Industrial sites Two tannery sites are depicted on the 1st edition 6" map one in the area now occupied by Oulton Motel and named 'Oulton Green Tannery' the second immediately to the north east of the motel (O S 1854)	6093/4	SE363279
31	Field-name Two fields to the south of Oulton immediately to the east of the Oulton Motel are both named 'Crofts' (Oulton with Woodlesford Tithe n d)		SE363278
32	Mill site The site of a 'Corn Mill' is situated to the east of Oulton (O S 1854) A field named 'Mill Field' is located immediately to the east of the mill site (Oulton with Woodlesford Tithe n d)	3993	SE367280
33	Cropmarks/Earthworks An area of earthworks and cropmarks to the east of Ouhon (Aerial photograph 44 32 78 10) North-south aligned ridge and furrow earthworks extend south from Woodland Park housing estate west of the pipeline Durmg a recent site visit it was noted that to the east of the ridge and furrow were linear features possibly alluvial deposits on an east-west alignment Cutting across these features in a north south orientation was a circular feature possibly a former pond To the east of these features a narrow copse runnmg parallel and to the west of the the road was occupied by a large ditch which became narrower and shallower to the south The maximum depth of the ditch being c 2m or more It is possible that this was the boundary or park pale of Oulton Hall A cropmark consisting of a possible two sided enclosure of unknown date is situated to the north of the ditch North of the cropmark site earthworks in the form of terracing were noted near the beck and footbridge in an area known as 'Mill Field' (Oulton with Woodlesford Tithe n d) The terracing curved in a north west to south-east alignment falling approximately to a depth of 1m The overall area with its alluvial deposits and	6199	SE365279

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites
 Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff

No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
	archaeological features		
	is of high archaeological potential for early settlement and will fall in the path of the pipeline corridor		
34	Field-name		SE366282
	The field name 'Tinter Croft' is situated to the east of Greenland Farm (Oulton with Woodlesford Tithen d) A tenter field or croft indicates that fulling was carried out nearby the field being used by the textile workers to dry and stretch cloth on tenterhooks in the open air		
35	Cropmark	4521	SE369281
	A cropmark consisting of a possible north east to south-west ditched lane or trackway of unknown date is situated to the east of Oulton and north of Methley Lane (Aerial photograph 44 32 78 10) It is possible that this feature is associated with cropmarks and earthworks situated to the south west and south of this site (Catalogue nos 33 36 38) The topography and known archaeological features in this vicinity suggest an area of high archaeological potential for early settlement		
36	Cropmarks	4516	SE366275
	A north south aligned linear cropmark of unknown date is situated immediately east of Oulton Cricket Ground (Aerial photograph 44 32 67 45) The feature probably represents a former field boundary possibly related to those observed to the north east (Catalogue no 37)		
37	Cropmark	4523	SE369278
	A cropmark consisting of a double ditched lane of unknown date leads from Methley Lane in a north east/south west direction towards Oulton Beck A linear feature observed on vertical aerial photographs possibly a field boundary is oriented east west with the eastern end seemingly curving towards the north parallel to Methley Lane These features are possibly associated with other known cropmarks to the north south and south-west (Aerial photograph 44 32 77 06)		
38	Cropmarks	4522	SE368274
	A number of linear cropmarks probably part of a former undated field system are situated to the east of Ouhon Farm and within the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph 44 32 77 14)		
39	Industrial site		SE372294
	The site of the 'Blackware Pottery' factory depicted on the 1st edition 6" map (OS 1850 sheet 219) is situated immediately to the south of Swillington Bridge west of the River Aire		
40	Bridge		SE37252945
	Swillington Bridge a late 18th or early 19th century construction crosses the River Aire east of Woodlesford It is a Grade II listed structure (DoE 1988 6/59)		
41	Gate Lodge		SE373295
	Swillington Gate Lodge an early 19th century house to the south of Swillington Bridge is a Grade II listed building (DoE 1987 6/55)		
42	Shrunken village	2641	SE36983000
	A documented medieval settlement site north of Swillington Bridge was possibly situated in the area between Leventhorpe Hall to the north and Leventhorpe Cottages to		

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites
 Kirkhamgate to Brayton Barff

No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
	the south		
43	Earthworks Grim's Ditch is an extant linear earthwork which follows Bullerthorpe Lane southwards towards Swillington Bridge. The ditch is believed to terminate at Swillington Bridge as what is thought to have been its southern most point was observed 110m to the east of the River Aire during the construction of the Garforth Kirkhamgate trunk main in 1977. Then a section of the ditch estimated at 18m in length was uncovered (Faull and Moorhouse 1981). The ditch misconstrued as Roman Road 728 by Margary (Margary 1973) is shown as a Roman road with related place-names such as Street Lane on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219). To the north of Swillington Bridge the earthwork from SE374313 is a scheduled ancient monument (English Heritage 1995)	4996	SE37382948
44	Cropmarks Cropmarks possibly reflecting old field systems of unknown date are situated to the north and north west of 'the Smithy' east of Jinny Moor Lane (Aerial photograph 44 32 79 47)	4572	SE37542980
45	Park/Trackway Swillington Park according to the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219) extends northwards to Wakefield Road and east to Astley Lane its western boundary being the River Aire. The park boundary to the south and south-east of Swillington Bridge will possibly be cut by the pipeline. A track which runs through the park from the south of Swillington House to the Lodge near Swillington Bridge may also be cut by the pipeline (O S 1959 SE3929)		SE374295
46	Earthworks Earthworks of unknown date and function are situated to the north of Cockpit Round south of Wakefield Road and are in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor	5236	SE37602963
47	Earthworks An earthwork dam of unknown date is situated to the west and north west of Garden Cottage and north east of Cockpit Round. The feature is possibly associated with Swillington Park and the 'Chapel Pond' to the south of the earthwork (O S 1850 sheet 219)	5235	SE377296
48	Ice House A Grade II listed ice house (DoE 1987 6/58) of early 19th-century date is situated within Swillington Park to the south Chapel Pond and the pipeline corridor (O S 1850 sheet 219). Oval in shape and brick built it is half sunk below the ground the upper part being covered with earth	5235	SE377296
49	Well The site of a well to the north-west of Swillington House is within the pipeline corridor (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE37802968
50	Place-name The site of 'Dog Kennels' to the north west of Swillington House is in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE37802970

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
51	Well The site of a well to the north-west of Swillington House is within the vicinity of the pipeline corridor (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE37882970
52	Place-name 'Water House' annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219) to the north of Swillington House is immediately north of the pipeline corridor		SE380296
53	Village site Fleakingly Bridge has been cited as a possible minor medieval settlement Further field work is needed before this can be confirmed (West Yorks SMR township/ general) Much of this area to the north and south of the site has been destroyed by modern coal mining activity		SE390295
54	Railway site The site of a dismantled 'Railway to Astley Colliery' runs in a northern direction towards Little Preston The first edition O S 6" map records its existence in the mid 19th century and depicts the railway as branching into two lines immediately to the north of Fleakingly Bridge (O S 1850 sheet 219) This area which will be cut by the pipeline had developed into a number of junctions by 1959 (O S 1959 SE3829/3929 1 2500)		SE390295
55	Cropmark A cropmark of unknown date consisting of two sides of a possible sub rectangular enclosure with a third side formed by a ditched lane abutting the site is situated to the west of Great Preston and Peasecroft Wood The cropmarks extend into the area of the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph 44 32 99 49)	4606	SE394299
56	Earthworks Earthworks consisting of post medieval bell pits and medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow are situated within Hollinhurst Wood immediately to the south of the pipeline corridor	3435	SE403291
57	Railway site The route of a railway not shown on the 1st edition O S map (O S 1850 sheet 219) and dismantled by 1969 runs from Great Preston south to Allerton Bywater and will be cut by the pipeline at Great Preston (O S 1969 SE4029 1 2500)		SE406294
58	Railway site The route of the dismantled 'Railway to Kippax Colliery' to the east of Great Preston is annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219) No longer in existence by 1969 its route is within the area of the proposed pipeline corridor (O S 1969 SE4029)		SE409295
59	Industrial site A 'coal pit' site to the south-west of Great Preston is within the proposed pipeline area (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE411297
60	Mill site 'Soke Houses' annotated on the 1st edition 6" (O S 1850 sheet 219) was originally the site of a mill and dam with the adjacent fields being named as 'Mill Croft' (Paver 1817) The site is situated to the south of Kippax and to the east of Butt Lane		SE41152982

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
61	Place-name The site of a building and gardens named 'Gilberthorpe' is annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219) to the east of Berry Lane and west of Butt Lane 'Gibberthorp' is mentioned in a Manor Court Roll of 1759 - 'Edward Gray copyholder of great Gilberthorpe containing by mensuration three acres and fourteen perches a freehold close late of the said Edward Gray called Gibberthorp' (Leeds City Archives 1759)		SE41352965
62	Deer Park The park pale and ditch of Kippax Hall Deer Park (O S 1850 sheet 219) still extant on the western side is in the vicinity of the pipeline corridor The pipeline will cut the north west edge of the park at both its western and eastern perimeters The route will also pass through the the north east corner of the Park to the south-west of Kippax Mill However it is probable that modern open-cast mining has destroyed features of the Park in this area		SE415297
63	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of linear features of unknown date are situated to the north and west of Kippax Mill to the north of Longdike Lane (Aerial photograph 44 42 29 69) Flints slag and medieval pottery were found to the north of the Mill during a field walking exercise in 1995	4434	SE425299
64	Mill Kippax Mill is a Grade II listed building (DoE 1987 7/14) and is situated to the north of Longdike Lane 30m west of Mill Farmhouse		SE427299
65	Roman Road The route of the Roman Road 28b (Margary 1973) which runs from Castleford to Aberford will be intersected by the proposed pipeline corridor to the south east of Kippax Mill (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE428297
66	Milestone A triangular milepost listed as Grade II (DoE 1987 7/5) probably dating to the mid 19th century consists of stone with cast iron plates It is situated to the south of Kippax Mill on the Castleford Aberford Road		SE428299
67	Field-name The field names of 'Sand Pits' and 'Sand Pit Close' (Ledston Tithe 1840) situated to the east of the Castleford Aberford Road to the north-west of Ledston Hall indicate an area of industrial activity The site of a Limestone Quarry (situated immediately to the north of the sand pits at the junction of Parkfield Lane and the Roman Road) is annotated on the 1st edition 6" map (O S 1850 sheet 219)		SE428295
68	Field-name/Cropmarks The field name 'End Iron Field' (Ledston Tithe 1840) to the east of Kippax Mill and east of the Castleford-Aberford Road suggests an area of former industrial working Cropmarks within this area consist of linear features on an east-west alignment and two sides of a possible enclosure of unknown date (Aerial photograph 44 42 29 87)	4458	SE429298

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
69	Cropmarks Detailed cropmarks of several enclosures tracks field boundaries pits and possible huts of Iron Age/Roman date are situated within the route of the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph 44 42 39 47) A site situated at grid reference SE432297 was excavated in 1976 and revealed roundhouses and a number of storage pits Fmds included a beehive quern pottery and flint Two of the pits had been used for human burials	944	SE436297
70	Gate posts Two limestone gate posts at the end of the former north drive of Ledston Hall are situated to the south side of Back Newton Lane and are listed Grade II* structures (DoE 1987 7/29)		SE435294
71	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of linear features and a possible enclosure of unknown date are situated to the north and south of Back Newton Lane (Aerial photograph 44 42 39 83) The new route of the pipeline will cut through these features	944	SE439295
72	Park Ledston Park designated a Grade II Park of historical interest dates from the 17th century (English Heritage 1984) Ledston Hall was originally the site of a grange of the Priory of St John at Pontefract and is documented in the 13th century (Faull and Moorhouse 1981) The Hall Park consists of two components the formal garden and North Park and a larger park which extends northwards to the Selby Road (O S 1850 sheet 219) The pipeline cuts through a trackway at its junction with Back Newton Lane and since the track passes through the park it is within the Grade II listed area	3997	SE437293
73	Field-name The field-names of 'Narr Kirkegate Close' 'Farr Kirkegate Close' and 'Greate Kirkegate Close' situated immediately to the north east and east of Park House and north of Claypit Lane are in the path of the pipeline corridor (Ledston Estate map c 1617) Possibly derived from Old Norse 'Kirka' meaning 'church' and 'gata' meaning a street or road (Smith 1961) these field names suggest the proximity of the route 'Kirkegate' which was thought to connect the villages of Ledston and Ledsham where the parish church lay	2725	SE444295
74	Cropmarks Linear cropmarks and a possible enclosure of unknown date are situated to the north east of Park Farm (Aerial photograph 44 42 49 57)	4433	SE445297
75	Industrial site Plaster pits of unknown date depicted on the 1st edition 6" map indicate an area of industrial activity immediately to the north of the pipeline east of Park House (O S 1850 sheet 219) The field names of 'Upper Plaster Pitt Plantation' 'Part of Plaster Pitt Close' and 'Lower Plaster Pitt Plantation' further support this interpretation (Ledsham Tithe 1840)		SE446296
76	Cropmark A cropmark of an irregular ring ditch of unknown date is situated to the south-west of Ledsham north of Clay Pit Lane (Aerial photograph 44 42 59 15) The route of the pipeline cuts through this field and is within c 15m of this feature	4564	SE452295

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
77	Field-name The field name 'Clay Pit Close' situated to the south of Clay Pit Lane and north-east of Capon Hill suggests industrial activity in the area (Ledsham Tithe 1840)		SE453294
78	Artefact find spot A sherd of coarse pottery containing calcite grit and possibly Iron Age/ Roman in date was found in a field to the south of Ledsham during a recent geophysical survey		SE45622939
79	Cropmarks Cropmarks exhibit a number of features including a rectilinear enclosure appended to the north side of an east-west trackway. The track turns through a right angle to the north just west of the enclosure. Both track and enclosure are abutted by a rectilinear field system. The enclosure is sub-divided by at least two ditches and there are also some pit-like anomalies. It is considered possible that these features will continue into the area of the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph 44 92 59 82)	972	SE458292
80	Cropmarks Three sub-circular cropmarks and east-west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks are situated to the east of Ledsham. Cropmarks in the adjoining field to the east consist of two linear features, probably ditches, which run in an east-west and north-south direction (Aerial photograph 44 42 59 67)	4565	SE458296
81	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of trackways, ditches and enclosures are to be found to the west and south-west of the Sewage Works south-east of Ledsham (Aerial photograph 44 42 69 26). It is possible that these features will continue into the pipeline area.	6926	SE461295
82	Field-name The field-name 'Street Close Plantation' situated immediately to the east of the A1 and north of Lumby Leys Road may relate to a Roman road in this area (O.S. 1850 sheet 220)		SE469300
83	Cropmark A linear cropmark, possibly a field boundary, is located immediately west of Lumby.	SMR9406	SE484303
84	Cropmarks An extensive complex of undated cropmarks, including trackways, ring ditches, enclosures and field boundaries, are situated to the north-east and east of Lumby (Aerial photographs AP3 AP22 AP20). It is possible that these could extend into the area of the pipeline. Lumby, recorded as 'Lundby' in the 10th century, is probably derived from the elements 'lundr' and 'by' meaning 'farm in the grove' (Smith 1961)	SMR9405	SE489307
85	Milestone A milestone listed Grade II is believed to be of 19th-century date. Made of stone with a cast iron plate, it is 1.25m in height and is situated 0.4 miles from the junction with the Selby-Leeds Road (DoE 1986 8/46/1)		SE494303
86	Cropmark A cropmark, possibly three sides of a rectangular enclosure of unknown date, is situated to the north-west of Tudor Cottage, Ingthorns Lane (Aerial photograph AP22)		SE505304

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
87	Cropmarks Linear cropmark anomalies probably of field boundaries of unknown date are situated to the east of Lumby Lane and south of Ingthorne Lane. They are within the area of the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph AP42)		SE502303
88	Deer Park A possible park pale at the northern boundary of Monk Fryston Deer Park may be intersected by the pipeline at Ingthorns Lane to the south of Brooklands (O S 1986 SE43/53)		SE506303
89	Cropmarks A multi-phased site of intense cropmarks of unknown date extends north of Milford Junction and continues to the north and north east on Milford Common (Includes SMR9472 SMR 9476)	SMR9480	SE506308
90	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of a possible enclosure and north south trackway of unknown date are situated to the south of Milford Grange on Lumby Common	SMR9478	SE513307
91	Cropmarks Linear cropmarks probably old field boundaries of unknown date were observed on a vertical aerial photograph (Aerial photograph 58 67 120). They are situated to the south east of Siddle Farm House north of Causeway Dike and continue across the pipeline route. Causeway Dike documented as 'Hamelton Cawsey' in 1544 and 'Friston Cawsey' near Monk Fryston in 1320 is probably derived from Old French 'causeie' meaning a raised way (Smith1961)		SE533303
92	Cropmarks Cropmarks possibly of an undated marl pit and a modern pipeline are situated to the east of Fox Bridge (Aerial photo PVA 77 1 1/5)		SE540304
93	Cropmarks Cropmarks of a possible enclosure or field boundary of unknown date are situated to the west of Stocking Lane (Aerial photograph PVA 77 1 1/5)		SE544303
94	Cropmarks Cropmarks of possible enclosures of unknown date are situated to the east of Hambleton village (Aerial photograph PVA 77 1 1/5)	SMR9479	SE54423048
95	Milestone A milestone listed Grade II and probably of early 19th century date is situated c 200m west of Bar Lane (DoE 1984 8/45/1)		SE546306
96	Place-name The site of Hambleton corn windmill of 19th century date and a probable associated building to the immediate south east of the mill are situated to the south of Hambleton (O S 1850 sheet 220)	SMR9505	SE551302
97	Cropmarks Cropmarks including an enclosure and two possible ring ditches are situated immediately to the east of Haugh Lane. It is possible that these are modern agricultural features (Aerial photographs AP61 67 130/1 AP6)	SMR9509	SE556302

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No	Feature type	PRN	Grid Reference
98	Cropmarks Linear and curvilinear cropmarks probably undated former field boundaries are situated to the north of Field Lane. A linear cropmark to the north east of these features was observed on vertical aerial photographs. It is possible that the cropmarks will extend into the area of the pipeline (Aerial photographs AP37 PVA 77 1 1/19)	SMR9513	SE562303
99	Artefact find spot A sherd of medieval pot has been found during a fieldwalking exercise to the north of Field Lane	SMR9498	SE564305
100	Artefact find spot Mortar spread of uncertain date and four sherds of medieval pot have been found to the north of Field Lane during a fieldwalking exercise	SMR9499	SE56563036
101	Artefact find spot A medieval sherd of pot has been found during a fieldwalking exercise to the south of Field Lane	SMR9500	SE566302
102	Cropmarks Cropmarks consisting of a possible trackway and other linear features to the south are situated to the south of Field Lane and may extend into the pipeline corridor (Aerial photograph AP35)		SE569301
103	House Barff Farmhouse a Grade II listed building is of late 18th or early 19th-century date and is situated to the north west of Brayton Barff (DoE 1984 8/44/1)		SE581306
104	Artefact find spot Several mesolithic flints including scrapers, cores, blades and microliths have been found at Brayton Barff. A prominent hill made of Bunter sandstone it was named as 'Braitunberh' and 'Braytonbergh' in the 14th century its name possibly originating from the Old English name of 'Beorgh' meaning hill or mound (Smith 1961). Brayton Barff would have formed an island when the Vale of York was flooded in glacial times the so called 'Lake Humber' and it is possible that its wooded slopes conceal former shore lines which may have made attractive habitats for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic populations (Faull and Moorhouse 1981)	SMR9485	SE585305